# BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor. . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription. One year, invariably in advance, \$2.50 When payment is not made in advance, \$3.00 Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive e sixth copy gratis for one year. All letters on business connected with this office, must be

addressed to the proprietors. No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration

# Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. MCRARY & CO., street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. "Salem. do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] REFERENCES: JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

July 1st, 1857. GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17

A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WHATEGER N WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETH, DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfamery Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the / public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put May 20-37-1y. ap Stills at the shortest notice

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to orler-Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Farniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing-50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order. N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or Nov. 23d. -[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, arpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and old wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON.

Oct 15-34-ly-7-ly No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

WAGGONS, &c. Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their a lyantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only. ISSAC WELLS. Nov. 31.—18-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the ly that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt. and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability. REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted

for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 9, 1856-36-tf. NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest eash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND. June 27th, 1856. NOTICE. HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBIN-

SON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON. J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE. NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a A Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve uiles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratui lonsly bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 16th, 1857. PIANO FORTES. UST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories : the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 64, 63, 63 and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the

J. O. HALE, M. D.

usual guarantees given. JNO. D. LOVE. Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857.

NOTICE. TIME PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY ■ mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed is Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO: The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, beonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and beides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down &c. Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished for-eign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES-and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South. The best of reference can be given if required. March 10 1854 - 27-tf JAMES MCCLARANAN.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE. UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.-Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to THOMAS I. FAISON. Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857

NOTICE. I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places .-The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville. There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the vil-

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and xamine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.ferms accommodating. LEVI MOORE. Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR. HE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

Jan. 11th .- [19-1y. been lost or mislaid, we shall apply to the Board of Direc-

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

tors for a renewal of the same. A. BRASWELL, JOHN G. RIEVES, Nov. 20 .- 12-6t\* Ex'rs. Eli Cutchins.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zine; LBS. Pure White Lead; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;

2 " Best Sperm Oil:

" dry assorted; 10 " Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: Yellow Ochre: " Linseed Oil; " Lard Oil;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; 200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist. MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. TUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For

sale wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist. 200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor: 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 bs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100

lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

#### Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL. W. J. BINGHAM & SONS, Oaks, Orange, N. C. Spring Session begins January 13th.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES: Tuition in Elementary Branches ...... \$15 00 College Classes...... 20 00 Board and Washing per month..... J. H. MILLS. [030-9-12t] LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE. LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department. TIME SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high | South. grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage. Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or

namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary. CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857. The charges will be the same as they have been for the

ast year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, L. C. Graves, A. M., who has served us so long and effithe Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure Creek. that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfac-Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

## General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE. HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we

are determined to please. Our stock consists in part as follows: 40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

10 "Crushed Block, a superior article; 70 Bags Green Rio Coffee; 25 · Laguyra

20 Matts Gov. Java " 150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles; 5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes; Patent

Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps; Herring for snacks; 10 Bbls, Sugar Crackers; Soda 10 Boxes

Sugar 10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes; 5 " Onions: 5 " Leaf Lard; 10 Kegs " " for families; 15 " prime Goshen Butter;

25 Boxes prime Cheese; 100 Bags Table Salt; 100 Boxes " 5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at GEO, H. KELLEY & BRO'S..

No. 11 North Water st.

THE subscriiber would respectfully an-I nounce to the citizens of Wilmington. and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers .-The following are among the articles to be found in his

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut; Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering; Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50; Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy

Chairs: Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands; Centre, Sofa and Card Tables; Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors; Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$2½ each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries; A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50;

Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads: Towel and light Stands; Extension and other dining Tables; Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;

Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added. JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

\$150 REWARD. RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE

RANAWAY PROBLEM Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of Subscriber, in for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands. Also sometime during the present year, his negro man HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R .-Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantaion of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county. I will give the above reward of \$150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or \$100 for Allen and \$50 for Harry, if taken sep-WM. WRIGHT. Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals. A NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; clubs for News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore, J. H. ROTHWELL.

and CASH always required in advance. Winnington, N. S., Nov. 6th 1887.

FRESH ARRIVALS, DER SCHR. L. P. TMITH, from New York : 50 boxes prime CHEESE; 10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER

Nov. 28.-71-6t-14-tf.

10 bbls. CITY MESS PORK : 5 " LEAF LARD. Good weights and measures GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. given. Low for cash.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. LONG CREEK, Nov. 27th, 1857. THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, on reasonable terms, all his lands in New Hanover County, consisting of about five thousand acres. Three very convenient size WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the certificate of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, been lost live shares, in name of Eli Cutchins, deceased baying lead to the been lost live shares. Indeed the lost industrial acres. Indeed very convenient size Plantations, of excellent farming land, can be arranged, which will be sold separately, if desired. There are, upon these lands, two good Grist Mills, twelve tasks of Turpentine boxes-cut and to cut-any quantity of Ton and is desired, as I expect to leave home about the last of Janu- or on one, two and three years credit, where the payment is T. H. WILLIAMS. ary next.

## General Notices.

THE WARSAW HOUSE IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.— His table will be always supplied with the best the market

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times. Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Favetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon. Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves or Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 71 P. M. I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on N. FREDERICK, Proprietor. STAGE AGENTS .- J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville : G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell,

Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville. Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above. NOTICE\_LANDS FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Samp-

son county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through,) of good Turpentine and Farming Land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes with interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county, I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.

J. K. MELVIN. October 26th, 1857 GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR

SALE. BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bilder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C., ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857, that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about FIFTEEN

THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it productive grain-growing Land. Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, Fellows and Me THOMAS GRIER, chanics. W. P. BYNUM. Ex'rs. of A. Royal. 6-21m

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, ciently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of and from three to five miles from a good landing on the

The above property offers a rare opportunity for invest-ment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes .-The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels .-Terms of sale made easy. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY. Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w-5-tf

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE. TS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL

to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Caro lina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the for the balance. Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857. is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, Jas. A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste | 1 Court that the Defendant, James A. Whipple, Master of

and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy | the Schr. Arcade, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered of Southern contributors. greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the nex term of this Court, to be held for the county aforethe many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, said, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Magazines: but few in number are they, and unknown, com- demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, pared to the publications of the north, which every mail and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt

brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and and costs. teeming with unpardonable sedition. Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in 'my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man 1 have

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North. My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year. which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit

of a credit system. The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C .- After that time it will be Salem, N. C. HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded. All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. Nov. 10. -56-3t-11-8m\*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857, Levi A. Heart

Original Attachment. Jesse H. Whitehurst. T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant, Jesse H. Whitehurst, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiffs debt and costs. Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

November 6-10-6w. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857. The Clarendon Iron Works Company Jacob Wessel.

T APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE Court that the Defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk. November 6 .... 10-0w.

ONE LOT IN THE TOWN OF WHITEVILLE FRONTing on the Public Square—improved. 1618 Acres, 3 miles North of Flemington Depot, on

100 Acres, on Cypress Creek, in the neighborhood of Jas. 1861 Acres, on Black Creek, adjoing the lands of Caleb | State Legislature at the earliest moment. 103 Acres, on Bright's Mill Branch, 4 miles North of Whiteville-unimproved.

All, or any part of these tracts, will be sold low for cash, secured beyond doubt. Interest from date of purchase.
Whiteville, N. C., Nov. 27.—13-4t\*. T. S. MEMORY.

## General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

FALL TERM, A. D. 1857. William J. Pigford and others. N PURSUANCE OF A LECREE OF THE COURT OF pedient. Equity, in the above cause, made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale, at public Auction, at Leesburg, New Hanover county, on the 26th of December, a tract of Land, lying in the county of New Hanover, in or near the Washington District, containing about 183 acres, and bounded by the lands of Archibald McMillan, David Rooks, and Rufus Gar-

Terms-5 per cent, cash-the balance on twelve months time; purchaser giving bond with good security. Given under my hand at office, this, 27th of November, A. M. WADDELL, Clerk and Master in Equity.

NEGROES FOR SALE! of next January, the following caluable negro slaves, viz: BESS, Sr., WRIGHT, KENAN, DORCAS, CAROLINE, ELIZA, PEEN, SANDERS, and BESS, Jr., belonging to the heirs at law of the late Arthur Murray, deceased. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Commissioner. November 25th, A. D. 4857

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) Duplin Com y. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D., 1857.

ORDERED, as one of the general rules of this Court, that, hereafter, the Docket of Civil Causes shall be taken up on Monday of each term, and proceeded with until Wednesday evening; and that Thursday of each term is appointed as the day on which the Calender of cases on the State Docket shall be taken up, and the same proceeded with until the whole is finished; and that all parties and witnot so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our nesses be recognized and summoned to appear accordingly. "And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this rule, as required by the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that it be published in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks." Test, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

Dec. 4th, 1857 .- 14-6t. LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also. the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land .-A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, contain ing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,three sets of Boxes already cut-balance are round trees. and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing. Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres. All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on

NOTICE. LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from ble evils to the cummunity are the consequence. A trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law. Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857

BENJ. LANIER.

der, on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS. H. ALEXANDER.

Topsail Sound, N. C., Nov. 27, 1757.—13-3t\* STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY,

IN EQUITY. Owen Holmes, and wife, Petition to sell real estate.

to the beginning. Given under my hand, at office, the 10th day of November,

A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E. 11-4t STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orignal Attachment. Arcade TT APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. November 6-10-6t. RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, upon schaw Fields, situated on the North-West branch There are 130 acres of valuable RICE LAND, 110 acres of which are under bank and ditch, with good trunks. 210 acres of good UPLAND, 85 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and equal to any upland on the river. pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the There is on the place a commodious Barn, newly built,

and good Negro Houses. The above plantation is admirably located, and has uniformly produced excellent crops. The undersigned is desirous of concentrating his force upon his other plantation, and offers the above valuable place for sale upon the most advantageous terms. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned at the Hermitage, or to M. LONDON, Esq., at Wilmington.

H. W. BURGWIN. Oct, 30.-47&10-6t.

From the Knickerbocker. FARMER STUBBINS. By his broad hearth stone, one summer night. Sat pious farmer Stubbins ; The flames shot up in eddies bright.

Climbing up to such a height That all the room was robed in light. Including Mr. Stubbins; While whittling a stick at his farther's right, Spreading the old deal table out, Was the "better half" of Stubbins : The steam gushed hot from the kettle's snout,

And merrily joggeled the lid about To a lively tune, which is hummed without The ken of Mrs. Stubbins; But had she known the air, no doubt 'Twould have shocked the good dame Stubbins. Ahearty meal, that close of day,

Ate pious farmer Stubbins; And when the things were cleared away, The Stubbinses kneeled them down to pray: Old man, old dame, and Ned, and May-Lord bless the name of Stubbins! And ye the gossips all did say, A sinner was "old Stubbins." My family from every harm

Lord, keep," prayed pious Stubbins, 'And let the corn upon my farm Yield ears as long as Thy servant's arm; Yea, Lord, as long as my Betsey's arm. And none of your little nubbins!' And sure religion hath a charm For may such as Stubbins. Chicago, Ill., 1857.

Further from Kansas. a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas, a fraud begotten of fraud, and solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to themselves to resist to the last all attempts to the last all

sons wishing to purchase will wish to examine for themselves. man presided, and speeches were made by Lane, Robinson and others. Several of the pro-slavery papers of the Territory have taken strong grounds against the constitution.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NO. 15.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and

House of Representatives: In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has Petition for sale of Land. tion such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and ex-

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, ments of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its mone-Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Duplin, dition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the pro-State of North Carolina, made at October Term, A. ductions of agriculture and in all the elements of national 857, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public Court House door in Kenansville, on Saturday, the 2d day works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds a bandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required be-fore the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathise, though it may be without last bank.

the power to extend relief. It is our duty to enquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be preven ted? In all former revulsions the blame might have been not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at suc ressive intervals so long as the amount of the paper curreny and bank loans and the discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their ua-ture will consult the interest of their stockholders rather

than the public welfare. The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving the channels of the country, and filling up, the channels of the country and filling up, the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating melium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalcula-Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal con-

stitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than BEING DESIROUS TO BRING INTO A STATE OF cultivation some SWAMP LAND, partially ditched, I other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively offer to rent or lease, for a year or years, two-thirds of my by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. upland, including the land tilled this year. Also, some Swamp Land to let, for ditching, and putting in tillable or rency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their amount of notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restriction on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral TN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases Equity made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of U public auction, at the Market House in the Town of Wil- States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation mington, on the 4th day of January next, a tract of land sit- and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishuated on Topsail Sound in New Hanover County, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and bounded as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N.
45 deg. W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp, thence S. 40 deg. W. 120 poles to a small bay tree; thence S. 50 deg. E. 350 poles to an oak, (Corbin's Corner, now Nixon's Corner,) thence N. 40 deg. East | cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to pre-The terms are five per cent. cash, and bonds with good se- vent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. curity at one, two and three years, with interest from date, In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, i 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a danwould certainly be insufficient under our banking system. -Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very Why, I ask, cannot we-North Carolina, the South-send Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal one-third of its immediate liabilities.

Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other pro portion of gold and silver compared with the amount of combined circulation and deposites. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January. 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is \$58,349,838, of their circulation \$214,778,822, and of their deposites \$230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposites. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first people of a converible currency with all its disastrons consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the new banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposites combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857, it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrive4, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency. It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value,

when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our manufactures by the present revenue tariff .-But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign raw materials, the production of our own country—such as right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: cotton, iron, and woollen fabrics-would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market through-BILL GUBBINS. out the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future .-St. Louis, Dec. 2.—At a meeting held at Lawrence No other nation has ever existed which could have endured on the 19th ult., for the purpose of considering the acnext, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment procomesso will be entered against him, and the property levied upon tion of the late constitutional convention, resolutions without lasting injury; yet the energies of our population, were adopted declaring the Lecompton constitution to be and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will en-

ing themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust In the mean time it is the duty of the government, by all it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the suf- whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December; and suggesting that if the territorial executive does not immediately call a spetial session of the Legislature of the Territory, that cial session of the Legislature of the Territory, that cial session of the Legislature of the Territory, that contains within a power, to alt in an eviating the six in an eviating the six in the suppression of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratifications of the British convention with Hondaras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great mitted to the proposed and th Governor Robinson should call a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

A resolution was adopted recommending the appoint
But little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with ment of a local vigilance committee, and a determination sound currency. From its high credit, should we be com-

> lowest practicable sum. I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs. But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountnow become my duty "to give to Congress information of able constitutional objections did not exist against the crethe state of the Union, and recommend to their considera ation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the U. States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prethis people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him | vent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currenthat He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her tail the issues of the country banks under the most favorafruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of ble circumstances. The paper currency had been expand the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high ed to a ruinous extent, and the bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equimineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken librium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenof the general prosperity. We have possessed all the ele- ced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the king-dom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF tary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable conend of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was

more than made up by the issues of the country banks.' But a Bank of the United States would not if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interest must at least in some degree be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposites; and if they will provide by a selfexecuting enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe ihat such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of selfpreservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life. The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they to the spirit of wild and reckless speculations by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say after long and much reflection; if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the unctions of banks of deposite and discount. Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the

whole, in a satisfactory condition. The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received. Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with

each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain. Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or secure or exercise any dominion" over, any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful pessession of all that part of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the reaty; in fact, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together

with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of small portion of this between the Saratoon and Cape Hon-According to their construction, the treaty does no more keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its com-bined circulation and deposites. If this proportion was no much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the gerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion | Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Cenfew days the depositors and note-holders might demand from tral American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this con-

struction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit. Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two gov-ernments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered (much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government. That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands on the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants " having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, consituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of

the republic of Honduras." Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found in five of their circulation and deposites; in 1857 it is not that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be a "free territory equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it de prived that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could seasonly be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with legislative, executive and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection-thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it pro vided "that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein." Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have

ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britian in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected the amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the convention of the exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that government. ernment would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect;

treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which ville—unimproved.

A full description of above Lands is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will wish to examine for themselves. sons wishing to purchase will be sold low for cash, son and others. Several of the pro-slavery papers of the sold low for cash, son and others. Several of the pro-slavery papers of the local visiting to the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would they had just refused to ratify in the United States would the pelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be added to the United States would the united States would the pelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be added to the united States would be underly to the united cognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever

(Concluded on fourth page.)